

## **OROVILLE FACILITIES RELICENSING PROTECTION, MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT SCREENING CRITERIA**

Introduction. In order to develop an appropriate settlement alternative, it is imperative to develop and articulate criteria that would be used to screen potential protection, mitigation and enhancement (PM&E) measures. The screening process involves providing clear definitions of potential PM&E measures, identifying constraints, analyzing, determining further information needs, rejecting and selecting. This document outlines proposed screening criteria.

1. Related to an impact of the Oroville Facilities. A potential PM&E measure must address an impact of the Oroville Facilities, e.g., a direct impact, an ongoing impact, or a reasonably proximate indirect, growth-inducing or cumulative impact. It also must be related to obtaining a new FERC license; and consistent with management objectives of jurisdictional agencies.

2. Nexus. A potential PM&E measure must have an essential nexus to the Oroville Facilities. Nexus means a connection, tie or link.

3. Definition. A potential PM&E measure must be capable of being clearly defined.

4. Benefit. A potential PM&E measure must provide a clear, definable long-term benefit, preferably of a broad-based nature. A potential PM&E measure that provides multiple and complementary benefits will be given greater consideration.

5. Feasible/Effective. A potential PM&E measure must be feasible and effective; effective PM&E measures are those that achieve the most resource benefit cost-effectively and with fewest adverse impacts to competing resources. To be cost effective, a PM&E measure must have benefits that exceed the costs and, typically, represent the least costly way to meet a resource goal or objective. PM&E measures that expend significant resources to capture small incremental resource gains should be discouraged. Opportunities for collaborative efforts and cost sharing will be identified.

6. Rough proportionality. There must be a rough proportionality between the project impact and the magnitude and cost of the PM&E measure.

7. No redirected impacts. A potential PM&E measure should not result in redirected impacts, e.g., new direct, indirect or cumulative impacts.

8. Consistent with the Project Purposes. A potential PM&E measure should not – either by itself or in combination with other PM&E measures – conflict with

the basic project purposes and project benefits, or result in any significant interference with a project purpose or benefit.

9. Measurable. The PM&E should be capable of quantification wherever possible. There needs to be an agreed-to method to determine the ability of the PM&E to meet the identified resource need and measure the performance of the PM&E measure over time.